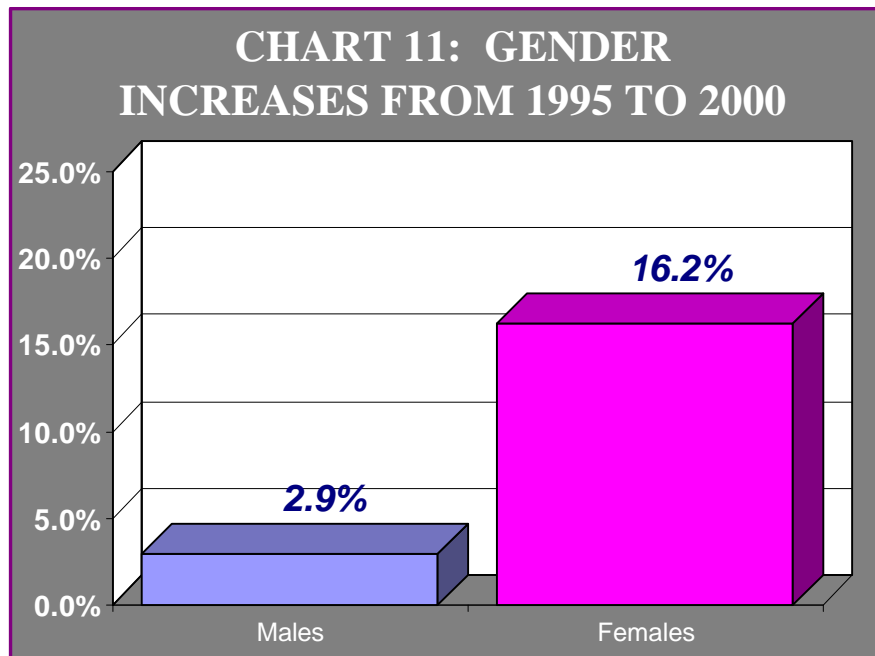


## JAIL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Presented in this section are the findings of the Jail Profile Survey regarding the characteristics of the jail population since 1995.

### **Inmate Gender**

In the 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter of 1995, males comprised 88.4% of the local jail population. In 2000, this percentage dropped slightly to 87%. Chart 11 illustrates the difference between the increase of male and female inmates from 1995 to 2000.

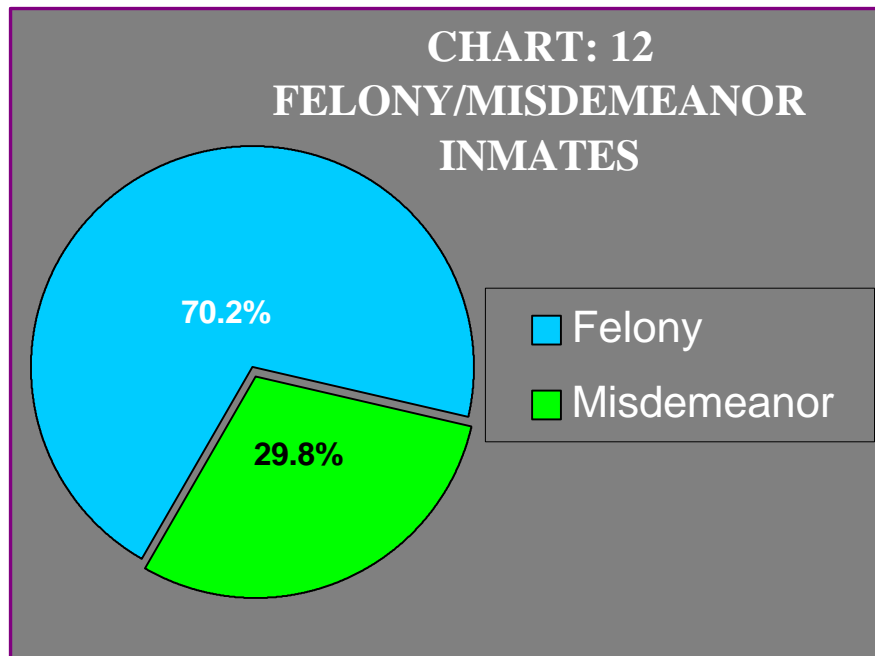


In 2000, the number of female inmates in custody was 9,807. The number of males in custody was 65,130. This represents a growth of 16.2% in the number of women incarcerated since 1995, while only a 2.9% increase in the number of men.

This contrast is important to the local jail population. If female crime is increasing, thus creating the demand for more female housing units, local systems need to be prepared.

## Inmate Population by Charging Offense

In the past, local jail populations were comprised mainly of misdemeanor inmates. In only the last decade or so, the number of serious and violent crimes has increased, and this trend has changed the face of the inmate population.



As illustrated in Chart 12, in 2000, 70% of the inmate population was charged with a felony. This represents a 1.5% increase since 1995.

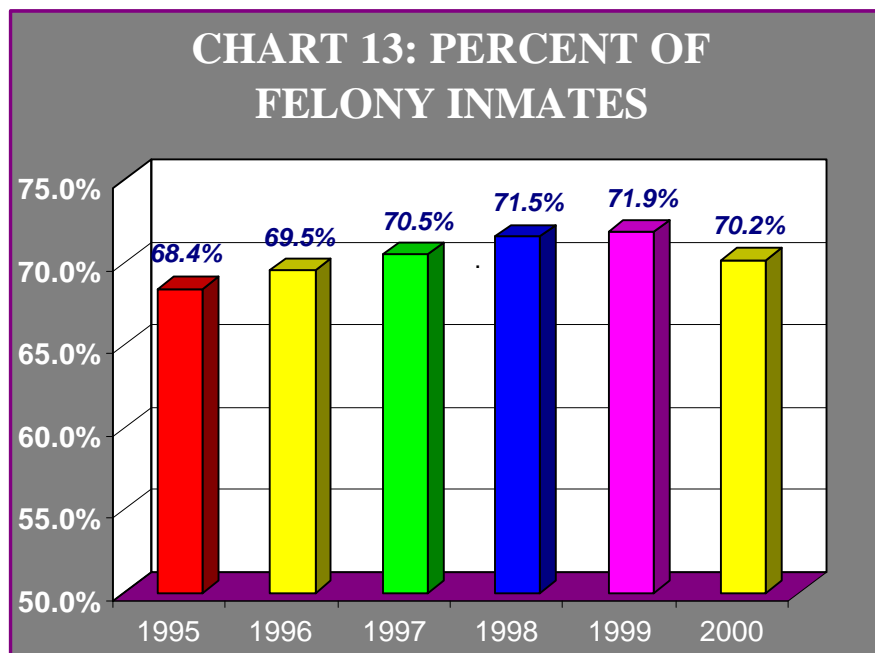
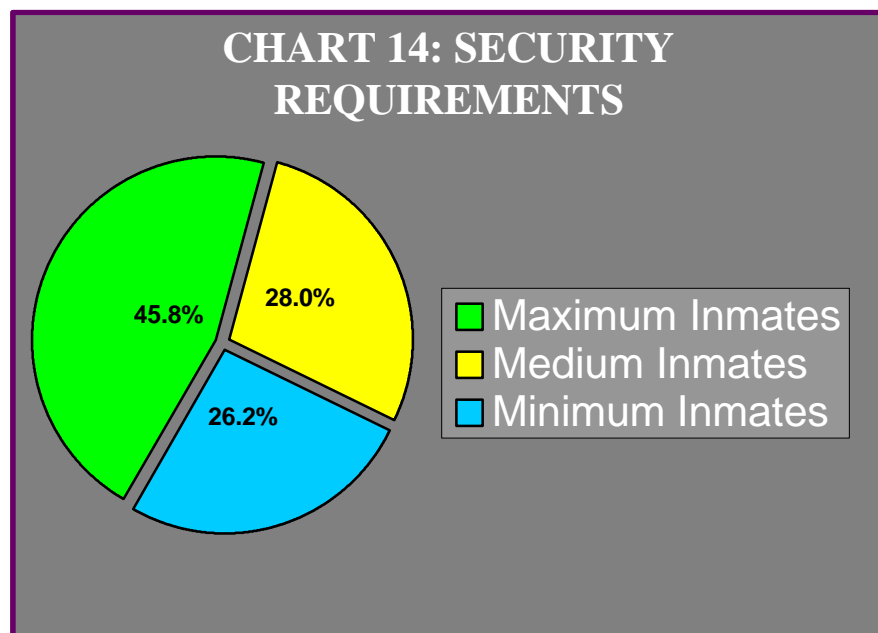


Chart 13 illustrates that the increasing percentage of felony inmates had continued from 1995 to 1999, and decreased only slightly in 2000. Nevertheless, as a larger and larger number of jail beds need to be reserved for potentially more violent inmates, a demand is placed on local systems to provide these beds. Typically, as the seriousness of the offense rises, so does the challenge of housing. Systems must either modify their facilities to cope with more serious and potentially more dangerous inmates, or construct new facilities better equipped to handle a larger population of serious and violent offenders.

This trend is one that deserves close scrutiny, as it will influence the demand for future construction.

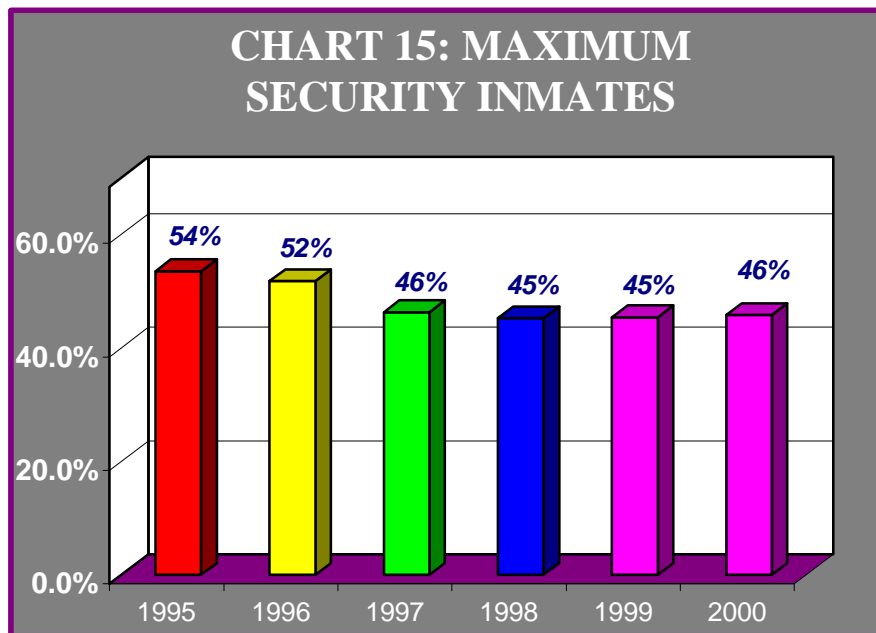
### **Inmate Population by Classification**

Closely related to the charging characteristics of the inmate is the type of housing that this changing population will require. Felony charged inmates will usually require maximum or medium-security housing. As illustrated in Chart 14, in 2000, about 74% of the inmates were classified as requiring either maximum or medium-security housing. This figure is almost identical to the number of felony charged inmates.



Inmates requiring maximum-security housing are more expensive to house than those requiring lower housing designations. The increasing percentage of inmates requiring maximum-security housing is alarming. During the construction of the 1980's, local jail systems did not anticipate the demands of a large maximum-security population.

As Chart 15 indicates, although the percentage of maximum-security inmates has decreased since 1995, and seems to have leveled off around 45%, it should be noted that this figure still presents a significant problem to local jail systems that were not designed or built to handle such large maximum-security populations.

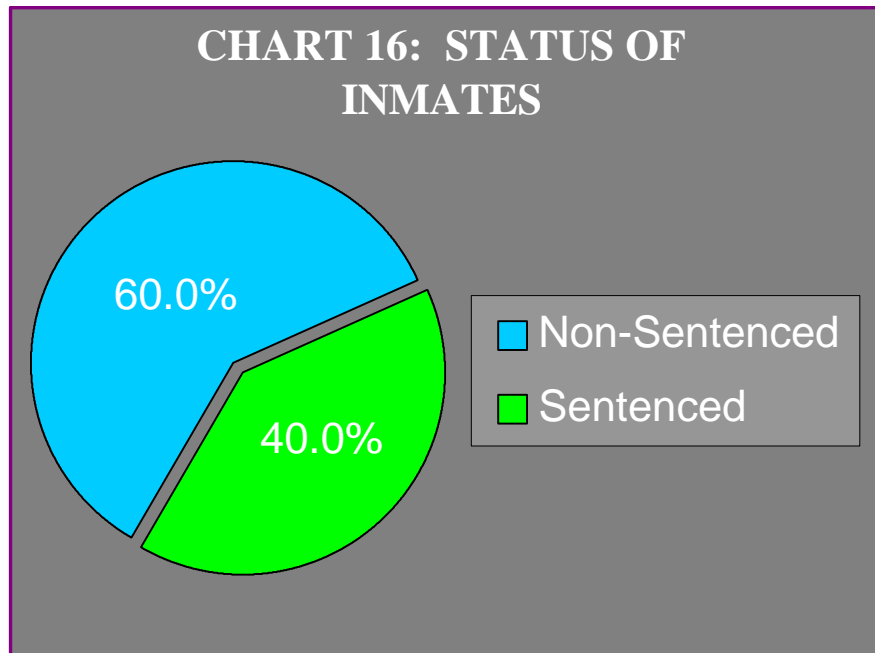


The number of inmates requiring minimum or medium-security housing has remained virtually the same over the last five years, between 25% and 27% each. Chart 15 illustrates that the trend of inmates requiring maximum-security housing has decreased slightly, but remains around 50% of the population and appears to be on the rise again. This figure could also be confounded by the fact that the capacity for maximum-security housing has been reached.

Without new construction, the present number of inmates requiring maximum-security housing is severely impacting local systems.

## Non-Sentenced and Sentenced Inmates

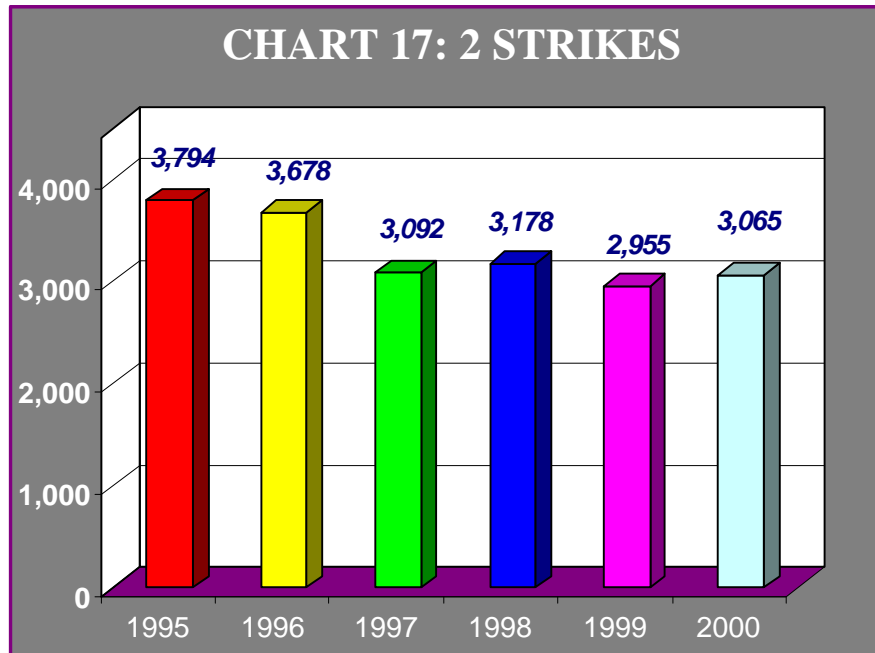
As a result of the rapid rise in jail populations, crowding conditions, and the fact that twice as many sentenced inmates, rather than non-sentenced inmates, are released early, there is a higher percentage of non-sentenced inmates in local jail facilities. Chart 16 shows that in 2000, the percentage of non-sentenced inmates was 60%.



In the past, the ratio of sentenced to non-sentenced inmates was an even split. In 1995, this figure had increased to 59.4% non-sentenced, and has remained similar ever since. As the number of non-sentenced inmates rises, so does the cost of incarceration. Non-sentenced inmates require more staff time and resources as these inmates prepare for and participate in trials.

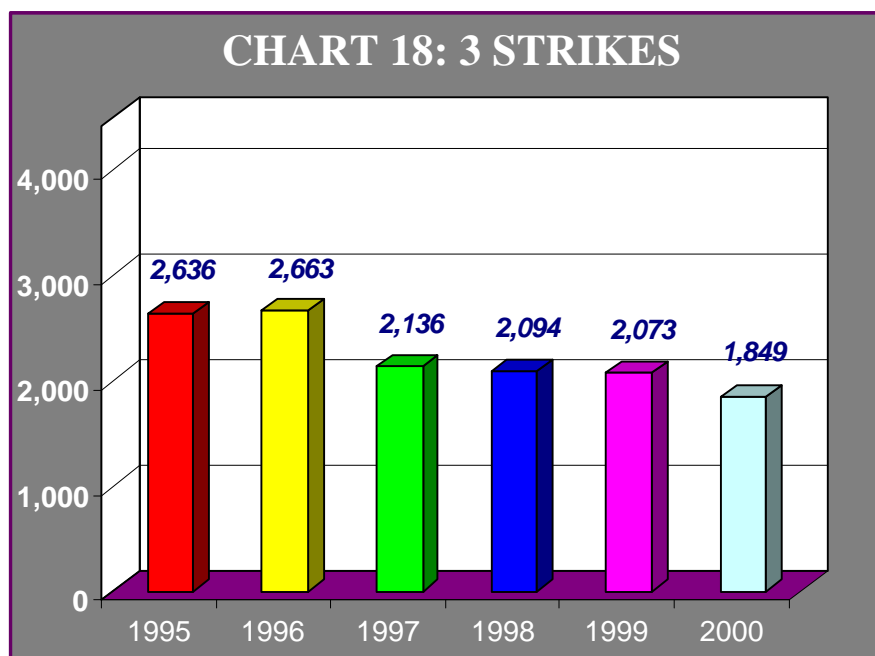
## Inmates with Two and Three Strikes

When the Three Strikes law was implemented in 1994, many in the law enforcement community predicted a huge rise in local jail populations. Impacts on populations did not occur as expected. In 1995, there were 3,794 inmates in local jails with Two Strikes; by 2000, this number had dropped 19% to 3,065.



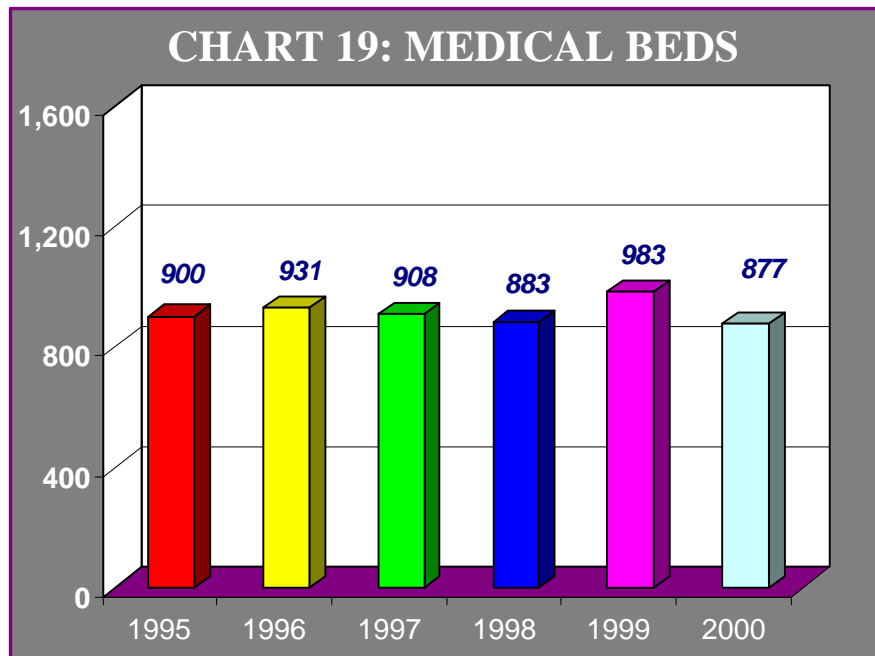
As shown in Chart 17, aside from a slight increase from 1999 to 2000, Two Strikes inmates have gradually decreased.

As Chart 18 illustrates, there was a 30% decrease in Three Strikes inmates from 1995 to 2000, from 2,636 to 1,849. Combined, the number of Two and Three Strike inmates has decreased 24% since 1995.



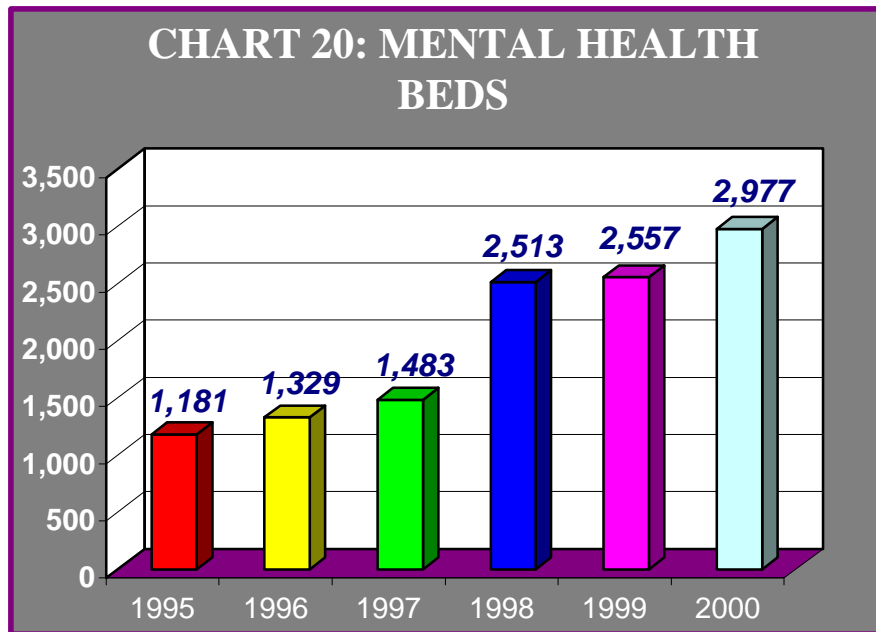
## Inmates in Medical and Mental Health Beds

Inmates who are medically and/or mentally ill require specially designed housing where their needs can be addressed. Trends in these numbers affect local systems significantly, as the costs can be exorbitant.



As shown in Chart 19, since 1995, the number of inmates needing medical beds has remained stable. The percentage of inmates requiring medical beds hovers around 1% of the total population.

The number of inmates requiring mental health beds is an entirely different story. As illustrated in Chart 20, the number of inmates requiring mental health beds has increased over 150% since 1995.



Almost 3,000 inmates on average required mental health beds in 2000. This figure represents about 4% of the population, and the percentage is increasing.

The BOC is investigating alternative methods of measuring the actual need for mental health services within local facilities, as this need is increasing. Local systems must plan for future resources needed to serve this population. An ever-present fact is that California's local jails house more mentally ill persons than any other local system in the country. Not all local jail facilities are equipped to handle such a population.

Fortunately, some indications of respite are on the horizon. The Mentally Ill Offender Crime Reduction Grant is in its second year of operation, and has recently been expanded to include even more counties. This program is designed to reduce the number of mentally ill persons in jail. Within a few years, the BOC will be able to measure the impact of this and other programs designed to divert the mentally ill from local jail systems, and make recommendations relative to the care of the mentally ill in jails.

### **Inmates Who Are the Responsibility of Another Jurisdiction**

Each day, there are a certain percentage of inmates in a local jail who are actually the responsibility of another jurisdiction. The count of these inmates is quite valuable, since these inmates can further exacerbate conditions of crowding.

Chart 21 shows the number of federal inmates on contract with local jurisdictions. As illustrated, this number had been steadily increasing from 1995 to 1999. In 2000, this number decreased slightly.



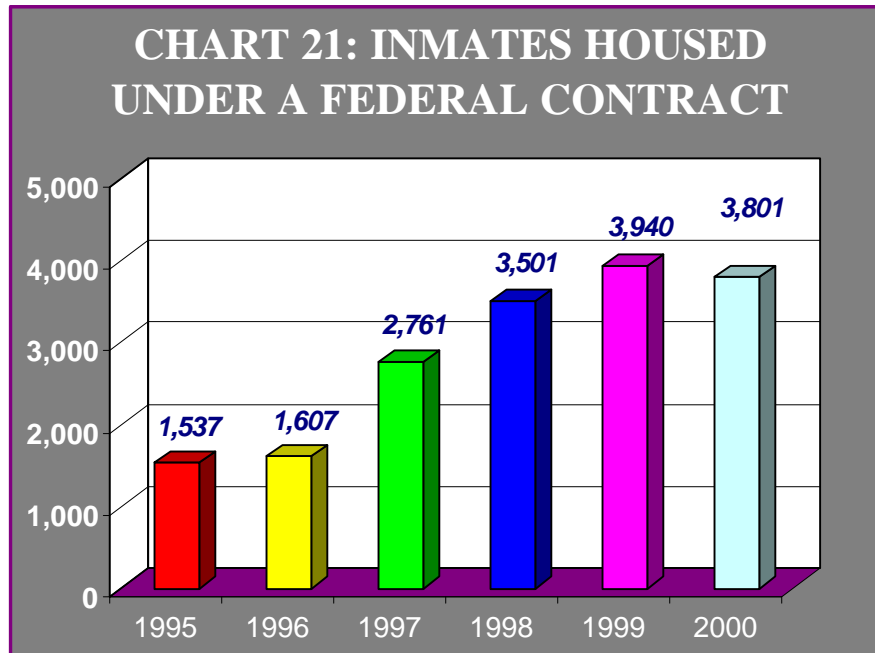
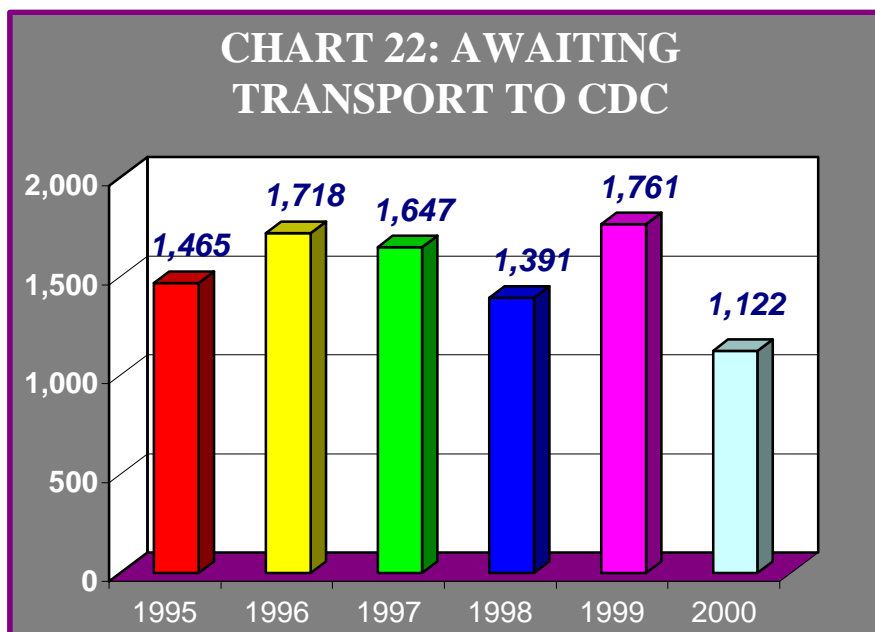
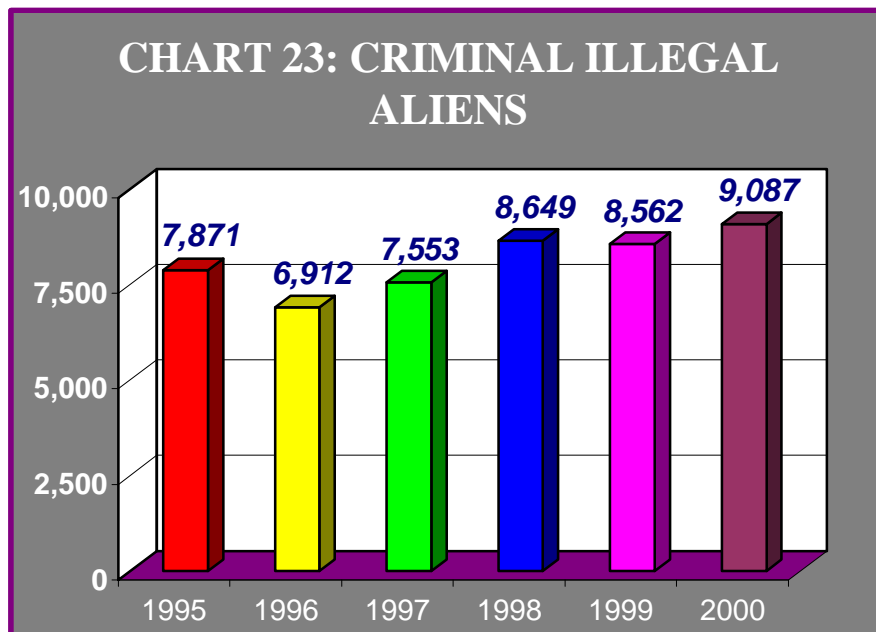


Chart 22 shows that on a typical day in 2000, over 1,000 state sentenced inmates are housed in local jails awaiting transport to the California Department of Corrections. This number has been fluctuating over the past few years, and will continue to be monitored to assess the need for space reserved for state sentenced inmates.



Criminal illegal aliens are also housed in local jails awaiting transport to another jurisdiction. Chart 23 shows that the number of criminal illegal aliens in jails has increased 15 % since 1995, and 6% from 1999 to 2000.



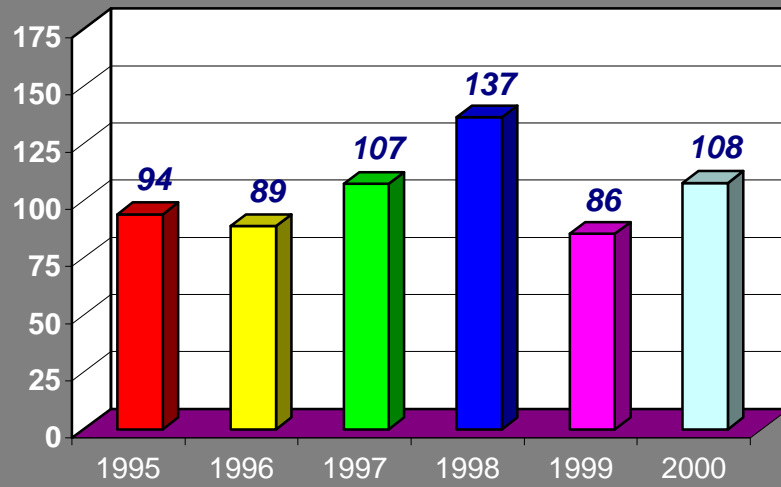
In 2000, criminal illegal aliens comprised 12% of the ADP. This is an enormous number, and one that impacts the local systems' ability to operate effectively and efficiently. The number of criminal illegal aliens also adds to the problem of crowding in local jail systems.

### **Juveniles in Custody**

On any given day, there are a small number of juveniles in adult jails in California. In 2000, this figure was about 100 juveniles per day. As illustrated by Chart 24, this number has fluctuated in the past, and can be affected by policy level decisions in both sheriff's departments and probation departments. The cost of housing a juvenile in an adult jail can be debilitating because of the resources and flexibility that are displaced while accommodating a juvenile.

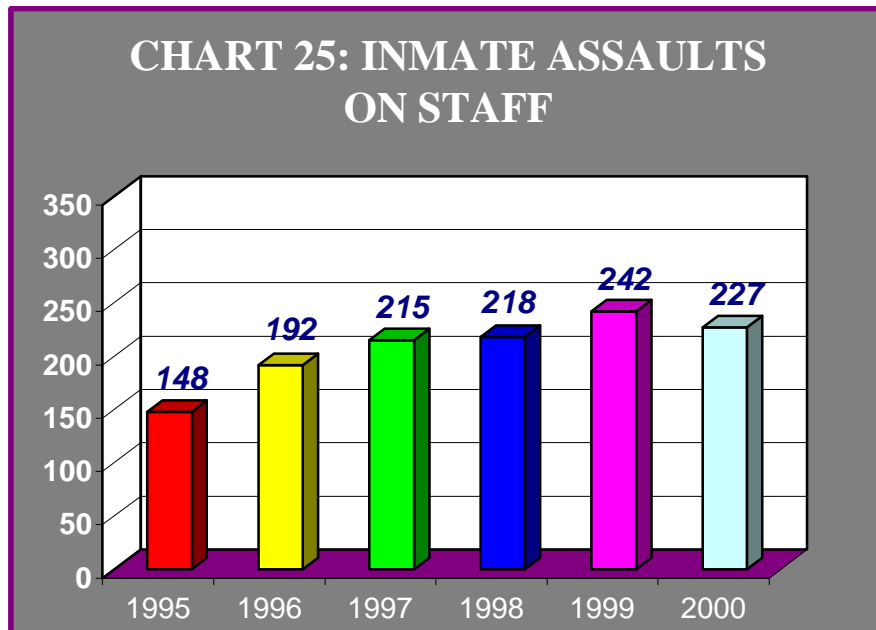
With the passage of Proposition 21 in 1999, the number of juveniles in adult jails was expected to skyrocket. Fortunately, this has not happened.

**CHART 24: JUVENILES IN CUSTODY**



## Inmate Assaults on Staff

Tracking the number of assaults on staff is a crucial mission. As ADPs continue to reach lofty levels, the safety of custody staff must be insured. A fear is that as ADPs rise, the potential risk of inmate on staff assault will rise simply because of an increased number of inmates.



As Chart 25 illustrates, inmate assaults on staff did indeed increase commensurately with the ADP from 1995 to 1998. However, from 1998 to 1999, the ADP had decreased by 3.5%, while the percentage of inmate assault on staff had increased 11%. This is an alarming statistic. Fortunately, in 2000, this percentage dropped 6% from 1999, while the ADP decreased only 1.8%.